A BCTION SALE of

Magnificent ROUNEHOLD FERNITURE and WORKS

OF ART.

The Property of a Gentieman leaving the City.
On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at the elegant residence

No. 132 West Elector, near Table and

No. 152 West Elector, near Table and

At 100 o'clock: W. B. Wissrcott, Anotheres.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & Co. will sell as above, the

cative elegant Furniture contained in the house, comprising mag
subsecut Parior Dining-torm, Nursery, and Chamber Furniture,

all of which is first-case, used but a short time and to be, sold

without reserve. Consisting of superb 7-loctave rosewood Pisno
Bertie, a most elegant instrument, with Steol and Covert 2 splen
did full Suitas solid rosewood Parior Furniture, covered in rich

did full Suitas solid rosewood Parior Furniture, covered in rich

did full Suitas solid rosewood Parior Furniture, covered in rich

did full Suitas solid rosewood Parior Furniture, covered in rich

promiting marble Pedestals, with elegant rosewood Chamber

Permiture of overy description, Dining-room Furniture, rich

Permiture, sunstitute Pedestals, with elegant rosewood Chamber

Permiture of overy description, Dining-room Furniture, rich

Edina, Cut Glass, Ivery Cutlery, Silverware, &c. Full descrip
tive Catalogous will be furnished purchasers. Terms of sale,

oseh bankahle money or certified checks, and deposit from pur
docens. No postponement of sale.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Trade-Sale
Reem, No. 18 Park-rew.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 64 e\*clock.
PRIVATE LIBRARY, embracing a fine assortment of American Publications of rare, as well as recent dates, and a valuable collection of secree and choice Books in Arabic, Perviau, Hindoo, Sanserit, and other Oriental and Foreign Languages. Catalogues may be had at the Salesroom.
WEDNERDAY NUMBER.

private soliector.

Also, a fine Microscope and Magic Lautern, with views; Sterescope Instruments, Views, &c.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. RADE-SALE ROOMS, Nos. 377 and 379 BROADWAY,
FOR THE MALE OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WORKS OF ART, 4s.

PORECLOSURE SALE of a very desirable DWELLING-HOUSE, and six valuable LOTS, at Washington Hights
James M. MILLER will sell at auction on TEESDAY,
Rob. 21, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, NewYork:

Nech. 21, 1800, at 12 o'clock, at the Marchania Exchange, New York:

A two-story and besement-frame HOUSF, 28,226 feet, filled is with brick between the partitions, with marble maniles, hot and cold water, gas, both, range, &c. The House is four years old, and in perfect order.

They ard is well supplied with fruit and shade trees, greye vines, &c. and walks flagged. Stages pass the door. The property will be said tesether or separate, to suit purchasers. Is willish 10 miuntes' walk o' the Hudson River Railread Depot. Mass &c., asa be obtained of the Auctioneer, or at the office of EDW ARD P. CLARK, No. 128 Breadway, N. Y.

(American Exchange Bank Building.)

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursu-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that is pursuit made of the deed of trust excented on the 17th day of An goot, A. D. 1847, the underdgred Traviers will sell, at public moders, on TUEBDAY, the 18th of January next, at 1 election, on TUEBDAY, the 18th of January next, at 1 election, on the Returned of the Morchants' Exchange, New York, the fellowing unined steamships, tegether with the Table Apparel, Furniture, and all other appurenances theremie be longing, to wit:

HALINOIS,

STAR OF THE WEST.

PRILADELPHIA.

Berme of sale, saah. Daled in the City of New-York, this ith day of Kerez MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EORACE F. CLARK, EDWARD N. DICKERSON,

NEW TORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

NEW TORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

NED ICE IS EERREY GIVEN, that the above sale is POSTONED to WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January Instant, at
he same place and hear.

M. O. ROBERTS, Agent. CONED to WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January Instant, the same place and her. M. O. ROBERTS, Agent.

NOTICE IS KERNEY GIVEN, that the above sale is furthere POSTPONED to MONBAY, February 20, at the same 
place and bour.

M. O. ROBERTS, Agent.

New York, Jan. 24, 1898.

York,
The valuable place known as the Kipp Farm, one mile east of
the Depot, and adjoining the lands of Mesers. Method, Williams,
Scratten, and Hotton, containing 116 some. There is a large
dwelling House, Barn, and all necessary Out-Suldings on the
premises, and one of the most oligible Building Sites south of the
flighlands.
Terms and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14
Place 4.

Ocean Steamers, &c.

WELLS FARGO & Co's EXPRESS,

CALIFORNIA, OREGON,

PACIFIC COAST,

PACIFIC COAST,

We disputehed on MONDAY next, at 2 p. m., by the North
Asianth Steamship Company' steamer
ATLANTIC,

connecting at Panema with the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

through to SAN FRANCISCO greedy in advance of the mails. No freight except small parcels received on the salting day. LETTERS in GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 e'clock on MONDAY. Letters sent by our Express are delivered at Nan Francisco seen THREE to SIN DAYS AHEAD of the MAILS. Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.

tions and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & Co. No. 22 Broadway.

TN ADVANCE of the UNITED STATES OLD MAIL LINE CALIFORNIA,

PANAMA RAILROAD. Exim Steamers at Panama and Acaputoo. REGULAR DAYS, bye and 20TH of EACH MONTH.

The Borth Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the

The Sorth Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the spinsfill researchip

ATLANTIC,

R. H. FEARSON, Communder,

For ASPENWALL DIRECT, and will company's steamer SONORA.

F. R. BABT, Communder,

And proceed DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight apply at the Office of the Company, No.58 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the Office—over the Gaze—on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st, to

M. H. WiCKRAM.

B. E.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Weffs, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by those steamers.

TLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-ATIANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the splea-did and powerful steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Cept. Nicholse Prowse, which will leave on THURSDAY, March 1, 1993, touch-log at 8t. John's. N. F., to receive the reval mails. This vessel has been greatly improved, at a large cullay, her seconducted tions have been increased, and she is now one of the linest and

tions have been increased, and anoth now doe't the factor transmers after. First class. \$90 and \$75: third, \$38, including free tickets to many of the principal cities on the main sallway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class most provide pinte, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passengers to 5t. John's, final class, \$45kmid \$40. Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Gelway for \$25. For meight or passage apply only to ALEN. HOLLAND & Co., Agends for the line, No. 64 Breadway.

Agents for the line, No. 64 Broadway.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by STEAM between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, to land and emberk passengers and dispatches—earrying the United States Mail.

The Liverpool. New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sell as follows:

KANGAROO.

SATURDAY, March 2.

EDINEURGH.

SATURDAY, March 2.

EDINEURGH.

BATER OF PASSON.

Cabbin to Queenstown or Liverpool.

8 73

Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool. 25
Cabin to London (via Liverpool). 26
Recrupt to Queenstown or Liverpool. 25
Recrupt to London. 25
Recrupt to London. 25
Recrupt to London. 26
Recrupt Return Tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool. 26
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bromen and

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHED

PARTIC AND PAULITUE STEAMBRIES

COMPANY,

FORMERLY THE VANDERRILT LINE,

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The only line carrying the U. S. Mails on this route, under contents with the Government.

From the old-criablished Wharf, fost of Warren-t., N. R.

The fivoritie steambish NORTH STAR will leave New Fork
on MONDAY, Fok. 20, at 3 p. m., connecting, vie Panama
Raifroad, with the steambish OHIZABA.

The NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the NORTH STAR,
leaving New-Tork March 5, connecting with the steamsish
CEAMPION.

The NOA-York March 5, connecting
CEAMPION.
This is the only line having an extra steamer, both at Panama
and Aspinwall, to insure prompt connection of passengers and
mails at the 1sthmus.
For passence or freight, to any point on the route, apply at the
only effice of the Company in the City of New-York,
No. 177 West st., foot of Warron-st.
D. E. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid tructing any one or he above ships or owners.

FOR NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH-

The new and first-class Bearnship
FOTOMAC, Capt. George W. Waisen.
While leave Pier Na. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2
c'clock.
Someosting with the Rorfelt and Fetersburg Railroad for Petersburg and Proportionals Paragand Richmond.
Fraight to Norfelk 6 sants per foot, and Petersburg 8 semis per sect, and proportionals rates.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carelina free of commission. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-ch. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH and OTHER POINTS as BELOW.—The first eines steamship ALABAMA, Capt Gec. R. Schenk, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following pieces:

To New-Orleans, \$38 75; Mobile, \$35; Mentgomery \$55; Celumbus, \$21; Albany, \$23; Alanta, \$11; Chettaneoga. \$55; Rashville, \$77 75; Knoxville, \$25 36; Henrykis, \$21 75; Augusts, \$17 50; Macon \$28; Savannah, \$16. For Freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON. Baggage checked to all the above points.

LOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—In CARDY.—In CARDY.—

HAVE YOU & COUGH !- Then use JAYNE'S HAVE YOU a COUGH?—Then use JAYNE'S
HAVE YOU ASTRANT. It gives immediate relief.
HAVE YOU ASTRANT. It gives immediate relief.
EXPECTORANT—Which will evereeuse the spaumedic contrastion of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the muons or mutter which slegs them up, and by an easy and free expensarion, removes all difficulty of breathing.
HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH!—Then mee JAYNE'S
EXPECTORANT—The best remedy in the world, as it shortess the disease more than one-half, and carries the patient safely through it.
HAVE YOU EROUP OR HIVES!—Then use JAYNE'S
EXPECTORANT feely, scoording to directions, and yes will sure the disease in a few minutes and, finally.
HAVE YOU ERONCHITIS CONCUMPTION, CHEONIC PLEURISY, EPITTING OF BLOOD, or any other PULMON-ARY AFFECTION!—Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
It is a remedy for the above diseases which cannot be equalled, as the crideness of thousands who have been cured by R will bestify.

DROPSY AND CANCER CURED. Dr. B. Jayne—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I make known to you the invaluable efficacy of your EXPECTOBANT, and ALTERATIVE and SANATIVE PILLS. Gen. W. F. Orton, and the property of the p

one of my neighbors, was careed as the having lain sick forty days, at the point of death, and three eminent physicians having enhanced their skill upon him. Several cases of Dreeps and Cancer have been cured in my neighborhood. My little daughter was taken has Nevember with an Enlargement on her neck, which gree wery fast. I immediately commenced in giving her your Alterative, and she is new nearly well. Gratitude toward you, and a dashre to benefit the public, have induced me to write this, and although I am a stranger to you, you are more than welcome to publish this if you wish.

THOMAS L. TUNNELIL.

[Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Wieberg, dated Stockholm, Sweden, Marsh 16, 187-1]

"Your invaluable medicine, the Expectorant, has been of very cascatial service to my throat and broast, and I can searcely do without it a single day. Several of our friends, to whom we have eccasionally given some, express themselves as being much benefited."

ASTHMA. SPITTING OF BLOOD. &c.

STOCKTON, Owen Co., Ind., Sept. 4, 1857.
Dr. Davne—My wife having been severely affisited some three
years with BRONCHITIS, and having heard of the wenderful
efficacy of your EXPECTORANT for COUGHIS, ASTHMA,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, SPITTING OF BLOOD,
and other diseases of the lengs, I purchased one box of MANATIVE PILLS, and am happy to inform you
that, after using the Expectorant, her cough was knowedistely
suppressed, removed the difficulty of breathing and pain, produced a free and easy expectoration, and in one month effected a
complete ener.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT, &c.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT, &c.

Th. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: My daughter, sense time ago, was attacked with a disease of the throat resembling BRONCHITIS. I tried writus resembles and physicians, but all to no perpose. Right efter night passed without my lattle girl obtaining any so-ical rest; thanky I procured the EXPECTORANT, and it almost effected an entire cure, and I feel in belted to your Exponential, under Providence, for her new comparative good health. The ALTERATIVE I have tried upon myself, and indeed found it an alteriative of the system in my case, when all other modisines and means had infied. I have never been much to have of patent medicines, but am now convinced that I was wrong with regard to your preparation, and I feel altogether willing to recommend them as good. Will G. GOODRUM.

BRONCHITIS AND SPITTING BLOOD.

MILIVILLE, Butler Co., Ohio, Oet. 8, 1857.

Dr. D. Jayne—I certify that during harvest, in July last, I was taken with the BRONCHITIS, and spit up quite a quantity of blood. J bad slee a severe cough. I first book one bottle of the ALTERATIVE, and then three bottles of the EXPECTORANT, which cured me.

EPIDEMIC CATARRH AND INFLUENZA.
WM. LLOYD, Lieburg, Fa., writes:

I am just recovering from a severe attack of influence, or optimize saturch, in which discuss I found your Expectors to be a inestinable medicine.

demic eaters, in which disease I found your Expectorast to be an inestimable medicine.

COLDS, COUGHS, AND PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST.

Draw Siz: In the Fall of 18th I was attacked with a most vicient racking pain in my left side, immediately under my heart, giving me the most excrudating agony, and at times rendering no emittely speechless. I think it was brought on by tailful cold. In the course of a few weeks it extended all through my breast growing worse and worse every day, and giving my lives in growing worse and worse excent day, and giving my breast growing worse and worse resommended for my disease, sucher the most skilled physicians, but unfortunately without success. I was at last about to give up in desposit, when a kind friend thought of your EXPECTORANT. I procured a bottle of it, and before I had entirely used the whole of it, I fall manifest symptoms of a change for the better. I continued on wing it, and by the time I kad taken five hottles, I found myself completely cured by means of year invalendle medicine.

Yours, very respectfully.

Paster of the First Prochyterian Church, Dr. D. Jayne.

The Hartened Consumption.

There Hante, Ind., May 3, 1842.

THEMATENED CONSUMPTION.

This may certify, that sine years clace I was afflicted with a disease which threatened me with Communities, in addition to which a Cough of the most aggreeating kind. I had been attended by existent physicians, without obtaining any durable rolled. At length, being reduced to a very low state of health, I was induced to try Dr. Jayners Expectoreract, and after taking taking one bottle. I was consewhat relieved; and after taking taking one bottle. I was consewhat relieved; and after taking taking one bottle. I was consewhat relieved; and after taking taking one bottle. I was consewhat relieved; and after taking taking one bottle.

ANOTHER CASE OF CROUP.

NEW-ALBARY, Miss., Oct. 5, 1822.

Dn. D. JAYNE & SOR—Gents: This is to certify that my youngest child, five years old, was stiashed by the Crosp. may e use of year EXPECTORANT ascording to directions which gave immediate relief, and a permanent wave was effected in two days. I can freely recommend the EXPECTORANT for immediate relief from this awful disease, that huris thousands the content of the c

ORAVEL.

AREALOR FLIPPEN, Long Pelat, Washington County, Texas, writes:

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Denr Sirn: Another singular case of the remarkable effects of your medicine.

I have been afflicted with a very SEVERE COUGH, and maked with the tiravella and this, too, for a number of years I precured one bottle of your EXPECTORANT, and two because of SANATVE FILLS, and after using them my Cough loft me. I also need one or two bottles of ALTERATIVE, and I have not been troubled with either disease cines.

Yery traly yours,

ABSALOM FLIPPEN.

IT Williamest and No. 48 deckman-st., New York.

H W P H R E Y S

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike remeved from the poleonoid, dargerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the intricate and parplessing observations of manual Hemosopathic books and medicinest Consisting of simple specifics for the various discusses to which hey are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of impredients neither dangerous nor disputing, they are the roady aid of the parent or surse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these modifies advantages: They are harmless

Bumphreys's Specific Homgopathic Remediates.

Ro. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pair, Restleasness.

2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Westing the Bed.

2.—For Colic, Testhing, Crying, and Waterfalness, Elow Growth, and Rechieness of Inflatts.

2.—For Colic, Testhing, Crying, and Waterfalness, Elow Growth, and Rechieness of Inflatts.

2.—For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Inflation, and Summer Compilation.

2.—For University or Bloody Flox, Colic, Gripings, Billeus Colic, Fall Dysentery.

2.—For Cholera, Cholera Merbus, Names, and Vennising, Asthmatic Breathing.

2.—For Counte, Cales, Hoursenness, Brenchitis, Inducenza, and Sors Threat.

2.—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Fains, Neuralide, and The Delevenz.

2.—For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.

2.—For Dyspepsis, Weak, Acid, or Doranged Stousech, Constipation, Liver Compisiat.

2.—For Suppressed Memes, or Scasty, or Psinful, or Delaying, Green Sickness.

2.—For Coup, Hearse Croupy Coupt, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing.

3.—For Sch Rheum, Crusty Fruytions, Environment, Ecold Head, Barber's lich.

2.—For Sit Rheum, Crusty Fruytions, Environment, Ecold Head, Barber's lich.

fase Menses.

18.—For Croup, Heave Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing.

14.—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Ecold Head, Barber's itch.

15.—For Rheumatiam, Pain, Lameness, or Soseness in the Chest, Eack, Side, or Limbs.

19.—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Durab Ague, old inveterate Agues.

19.—For Piever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Durab Ague, old inveterate Agues.

10.—For Pies, Internal or External, Elimd or Eloeding.

10.—For Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamod Eyes or Eyelids.

10.—For Ontarth, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flewing;

10.—For Catarth, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flewing;

10.—For Catarth, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flewing;

10.—For Athana, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration.

10.—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration.

10.—For Scrofnia, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swelling, and old Ulcery.

10.—For General Deblity, Physical or Nervous Weak
10.—For Oppressed, Proturation, Vestige, Nessea, Venniting, Cough Servicions.

10.—For Scrofnia Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Deblity.

10.—For General Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Deblity.

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10.—For General Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Deblity.

10.—For General Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration a

letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

EF We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of aharge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nes. 1 to 15 are small size, Nes. 16 to 28 receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nes. 1 to 15 are small size, Nes. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a \$3 or \$1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and is sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Lood over the 18st, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and incless the amount in a current note or stamps, by mall, to our address, at No. 50 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be day returned by mall or averages. our address, at No. 562 broadway, reseas.

will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER abouid be without those invalnable suratives. Thousands use them with the most trimmphant
able suratives.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Ca.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PROGRESS Versus ROUTINE.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Patented Aug. 26, 1859.

Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It
is twice more efficacious than the Hquid oil.

QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL (Patented).

To be had of the invantor, No. 185 4ther., and all respectable
druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER.

No. 15 Beekmass-it, wholesale agents.

No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warsing and a santon to young men who safer from Nervens Doblity. Premature Deesy, he supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who sured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition andonanchary. Single oppies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, eeq. Bedford. Bast Brooklyn, Kinge County, New-Yerk, by inclosing a post-paid addressed anvelope.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES

SIXTEENTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 18, 1860.

Havenshi Hear what old Mr. Levi Bartlett of New-Hampshire said yesterday in opening his farmer-like lecture or the cultivation of Winter Wheat in New-England: "It may be asked why one so conscious of oratorical "defects, should attempt speaking" at all, especially in such a convocation as this. I can only answer in the words of the wily old Roman, that "I am a plain, blunt man, who loves the cause; and therefore am I come to speak, but most of all to hear, in this assembly." And if forty years of study of the principles of agriculture, and full twenty devoted to practice, with an enthusiasm which time has not abated, give me any chaim on your attention, then I trust to your generosity to excuse the manner for the sake of the matter. Con-sidering that the matter was of an eminently practical character, and that friend Bartlett's quaint jokes kept the Convention in a roar, his spology was scarcely Mr. Bartlett said that from his earliest recollection

Mr. Bartlett said that from his earliest recollection down to 1852, Spring Wheat was the only kind raised in New-Bampshire. In fact, he never saw a field of Wmier wheat until he was 50 years of age. Spring wheat had, in general, been pretty successfully grown on all land that would produce corn until the appearance of the midge, some quarter of a century ago. The ravages of this pernicious insect were so great, especially on valley farms, that the culture of wheat was in great part abandoned; the farmers actually procuring, in many cases, flour from Milwaukee and Chicago. Within the past six years matters have somewhat mended; but not wholly, and it was to convince New-Hampshire farmers that they could grow their own, wheat that his remarks were offered. In the Summer of 1852 the son of one of his neigh

In the Summer of 1852 the son of one of his neigh bors, traveling in Western New-York, was struck with bors, traveling in Western New-York, was struck with the appearance of the fields of Winter wheat. He took home with him, and early in Septembers owed on one-third of an acre, 14 quarts of the seed. It yielded 16 bushels of good wheat, or at the rate of 48 bushels per acre. Nearly all this quantity was sold for seed at \$3 per bushel, and as it was well or illy cared for, gave good or poor results. Since then many farmers of that neighborhood have obtained 16 to 22 bushels for each acre sown.

bad experimented with many of the wheats sent out by the Patent Office, but found all worthless but four varieties, samples of which he exhibited to us. They were the "carry Japan," "early Noe," "Tuecan," and Gen. Harmon, " improved white finst." The early Japan Mr. Bartlett had found peculiarly suited to New-Hampshire, and he thought that if Com. Perry had brought 40 bushels of the seed with him, instead of the small quantity he did, it would have been worth to the New-England States as much as the whole cost of the Japan expedition. It is 10 days earlier than any other kind, and thus estapes the Heesian fly. Mr. Bartlett has some of the seed, and no doubt would be willing to sand a little to such asapply, if they send stamps enough to pay postage. Col. Cate, as well as the lecturer, has been for several years experimenting with Winter wheat, and unitee with him in the bettef that New-Hampshire men can grow it as well as Western farmers, although not so cheaply. The Colonel writes to Mr. Bartlett in December last as follows:

"I commenced the cultivation of Winter wheat in the year lists, and have continued it without interruption up to the present time. The first year I sewed one bushel of the 'white-bald Winter wheat,' on the 6th day of September of that year, on land which had grown a cray of corn in same season. The land hed been tolerably well manured in the Spring but from some cause, I hardly know what, did not produce a large croy of corn. The wheat came up well, and thiered finely during the Autumn following. When Winter ret in, it seemed to retain all its freeliness of color and vitality. It did not suffer la the least from the Winter even and the season of the presence of color and vitality. It did not under a last of the peace askieves and any perfectly satisfied that it safer, by far, and surer than Summer wheat, for most soils in our State.

"My method of culture has been briefly as follows: In the first place, I have multivated on ground which had been hoed and an the invaried sod, breaking at o

1. Those having more or less hairs on the leaves;

and 2. Those having smooth leaves. This genus affords us some species that are of great value in an agricultural point of view, each of which, under certain circumstances, are of great value, and very permanent in their forms and qualities. Thus: Forma is essentially a grass of the thin soils resting upon rocky uplands, as on the mountain limestone and most mountain ranges.

nost mountain ranges.

F. duriuscula.—In the valleys between such hills, and in the more sheltered pastures of the upland districts.

Frubra.—In the more sandy loams of the lowland meadow, and by the sea-shore.

Froblacea.—Rich meadows on river banks, or under

F. pratensis - Best lowland mendows, not liable to F clatea -On sandy clays, or other stiff and strong

Felatea—On sandy clays, or other sail and strong lands, especially on the sea shore.

The festucas are invariably present in our best pastures, and especially present in those of the most famous cheese districts.

The F prateins is worth \$3-33, where timothy is worth \$5, per tun. It follows next after meadow foxtair as an early grass, and affords a bite earlier than orchard grass.

worth \$5, per turn. It follows next after meadow loxtain as an early grass, and affords a bite earlier than orchard grass.

He gave the Bromus family a very bad name, adducing a number of experiments to show that it was neither agreeable nor nutritious to cattle. Bromus
erectus was said to be the only perennial species in the
genns. Early mowing was recommended as a means
of extirpating this family. Pheasants are exceedingly fond of the seeds, and frequently pick off the
spikelets before the seeds are ripe, that they may
enjoy the much coveted luxury.

Lolium percenni, or Rye grass, is still the favorite
grass of England. It occupies there the same place
that timothy does with us, and is probably better
adapted to a wet climate like England than to a dry
one likeo urs. bixty varieties are cultivated in England
of this one species. One of the most remarkable of
these is the viviparous Rye-grass, which grows there
with great luxuriance. After midsummer it is strictly
viviparous, never producing either flowers or seeds,
but young plants from the glumes, which, when the
original plant is supported, will produce new plants
from two to three inches in length.

Lolium Italicum, Italian Rye-grass, is worth \$2.69
when timothy is worth \$5. One hundred pounds of it
give 241 pounds of dry hay. It is best adapted to
limestone and light seils, and is one of the most desirable varieties for irrigated meadows.

Traiteum rereas, known as "quack," "twitch." or

limestone and light seils, and is one of the most desirable varieties for irrigated meadows.

Triticum repeas, known as "quack," "twitch." or "dog" grass, is very easily recognized by its spikelet of eight or ten-awned flowers placed flatrice to ward the sachis. It is a terrible pest in alternate hasbandry, growing in all sorts of soils, and robbing the cultivated plants of the richest portion of their food. In very dry seasons it may be killed by plowing it very thoroughly in July, and sowing the ground with buckwheat. Its culms istalks) sometimes attain an altitude of three feet, but it ordinarily stands two feet high. It forms a tolerably good hay, and is much reliabled by the stock as a pasture grass. It operates as an emetic on degs, and is very useful in binding the sloping banks of railroads.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, sweet-scented vernal grass, is not very valuable for hay or for pasture, as

Anthoxanthum odoratum, sweet-scented vernal grass, is not very valuable for hay or for pasture, as 100 fb of it gives only 19½ fb of dry hay. An acre only yields three-quarters of a tun of dry hay. It starts very early in the Spring, and continues to throw out leaves during the Spring, and continues to throw out leaves during the Summer. Its aftermath is more valuable than the first growth, and is supposed to communicate the peculiar flavor which characterizes the Philadelphia butter.

Glyceria Nervala grows in wet places. Its culms (stalks) are extremely succulent; it is the hardiest grass in existence, and always grows more vigorously after a severe Winter than after a mild one.

Poa Scrotura, or Fowl-meadow, is one of the earliest grasses; but may be cut at almost any time. Hares and rabbits are extremely fond of it. It is easily made into hay, and never seems hard or harsh, and produces

into hay, and never seems hard or harsh, and produces sound seeds in great abundance.

Trisetum subspication is a mean, stingy grass, growing on stiff clayer side-hills which have a northern aspect. It is only fit to be grown on soils that will bear rechire-him.

Tizania aquatica-Mr. Gould spoke of this grass as growing in places that were wholly covered with water. It is very sweet and nutritious, and cows fed water. It is very sweet and nutritions, and cows fed upon it have a copious flow of milk. In favorable situations is produces five or six tans to the acre, grow-ing to the hight of nine feet. Many brds, especially the rail, fatten on it in Autumn. The Induns col-lected its reeds which resemble rice, and stores them

ing to the hight of this lett. Many or his, especially the rail, fatten on it in Antumn. The Indians collected its reeds which resemble rice, and stores them for Winter use.

Mr. Gould spoke at preat length of the clovers, detailing many interesting facts in relation to them, and giving much practical advice respecting their cultivation. He especially recommended the increased culture of lucerne, imedicago satival. The best soil for it is a sandy one, resting on a porous calcareous subsoil. He roots penetrate fourteen feet in depth, and hence a hard subsoil is fatal to successful growth. It arrives at its greatest perfection after three years. In one recorded case, it acres sufficed to keep 11 horses 230 days. In both cases a large number of sheep were fed on the ground after the last cutting for the horses. Chancellor Livingston, in Colombia County, N. Y., cut 25 tans from an acre in five mowings. It is ready for cutting about the first of May, and may be cut over every 30 days thereafter. It is remarkably adapted for milch cows, where the milk is sold in the market, but butter made from it is not so sweet as from other grasses. It is greatly relished by both horses and cattle; 100 pounds of it will make 25 pounds of dry hay, and its nutritive powers bear such a relation to those of timothy, that it is worth \$3 13 per tan, where that grass is worth \$5.

The only difficulty with lucerne, is to get it started. It must be sown in drills, and carefully hood until it is large enough to cover the ground. If this precantion is taken, and a drouth does not occur, and son dries out. The seed is covered with a very hard and compact sout, which, if the weather be dry, will greatly retard vegetation. It is therefore generally the practice to steep them in warm water, to soften the coat, for six or eight hours before sowing. From 14 to 18 lb of seeds are usually sown on an acre; but, as many of the seeds are inserfect, and as fine and succulsat plants are more desirable than coarse and nack case, it is better coonemy to so

No. 1...12 pints.
No. 2... b pints.
No. 3... b pints.
No. 4... b p

RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN INDEPEN-

MASS MEETING IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Pursuant to the call for a meeting for the recognition of Italian Independence an immense audience gathered on Friday evening in the City Assembly Rooms. A large number of ladies were present. Upon the platform were Prof. S. B. Morse, the Hon. Chas. King, I.L. D.; Prof. Vincenzio Botta, the Hon. Geo. Folsom, the Rev. H. W. Bellows, Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the Rev. Samuel Osgood, the Rev. J. P. Thompson, and other distinguished citizens. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Janes W. Breenan.

Pice Presidents—W. H. Appleton, Robert B. Minturn, H. W. Beecher, S. F. B. Morse, August Belmont, W. B. Ogden, Samuel Ogden, Charles Butler, Winfield Scott, W. Alien Butler, Watts Sherman, John A. Dix, Henry B. Smith, Thomas Jones, Hamilton Fish, D. Dudley Field, J. F. Soutter, Isaac Ferris, J. R. Thomson, S. H. Folsem, H. T. Tuckstman, J. N. Francis, F. T. Hawley, Mosea H. Grinnell, W. F. Havemeyer, Hiram Ketchun, Charles King.

Secretary—G. W. Blunt.

The Principles of the groad behavior of the Italian

our admiration for the good behavior of the Italian our admiration for the good behavior of the Italian people in their endeavor to regain their ancient glories. He quoted the words of the Archbishop, turning them against the cause in whose favor they were first used, with much effect. He concluded by stating that they therefore proposed to discuss the noble stand made by twenty-three millions of people to secure their liberties, believing that all sovereigns derived their authority from the grace of God and the will of the people.

Mr. G. W. Blurst read letters from Prof. Benjamin D. Silliman, the Hon. John A. Dix, and the Hon. Geo. S. Hillard.

When he came to the letter of the Hon. Chas. Sum-

When he came to the letter of the Hon. Char ner there was general and loud applause. The President said it was long, and he would put it to the vote whether it should be read. The Yeas were so many that it was not necessary to call the neg stive. The letter is as follows:

Allow me to add that I confidently look to the day when we may welcome with the followship of nations a community, new in external form, but old in its constitutional parts, separato in local governments, but bound in federal union; with one national flag, one national coin, and one national principle, giving to all the strength of unity—E plaribus unum—and constituting the United States of Italy. And may God speed this good time!

Accept the assurance of the respect with which

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

V. Royge and President of the Italian National Com't.

Accept the assurance of the respect with which

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours.

V. Borra, esq., President of the Italian National Com't.

It was announced that letters had been received from the Hon. E. Joy Morris and the Hon George Briggs.

The Rev. J. P. Thourson read the following Resolutions:

Whereas, During the months which have elapsed since the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, the flight of the Dokes from Tuescay, Farms, and Modena, and the revolution in Romagna the inhabitants of Central Italy, by their moderation, aslicotrol, respect for social and civil rights, and wise sdiministration of public affairs, have demonstrated their entire unanimity of purpose and, and their ability to sastain a Constitutional Government upon the basis of independent nationality; and Wessus, The Governments of Great Britain and France have declared their recognition of the independence thus attained, and their determination not to permit the intervention of any torsign Power to force back upon the Imilian people the dynastics and rulers which they have rejected; and.

Whereas, A people who have so worthify schieved and maintained their national independence deserve tiast cordial recognition and sympathy for freedom by which the people of the United States—precinded from political interference in faceign affairs—are entitled to make their inflaence left in the great family of nations, therefore.

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we recognize and effirm the right of the people of Central Italy to choose for themselves that form of government which seems to them the best fitted to promote their afety and happiness.

Resolved, That the armed intersention of a foreign power, to prevent the people of of productry form adopting winever form of government they may prefer, should be regarded as a violation of the comity of nations, and that such intervention, from any quarter, in the affairs of Central Italy to choose for themselves the condition of the family of nations, the condition of the pr

siastic applause.

SPEECH OF THE REV. J. P. THOMPSON.

The Rev. Mr. Thompses said, in introducing them, that he would briefly characterize the facts embraced therein. The first resolution recognized the right of the people to manage their own affairs. If the Italian people preferred the rule of Sardinia to that of Dukes, who pilfered them in time of peace, and ran from them in their distress, their right of choice must be recognized. [Appleare.] The second resolution disallowed armed intervention by one nation in the affairs of another. Not te recognize this doctrine would be to go back to the age of buccaneering, and to concede the right of piracy. Passing to the third, he hold in his hand a copy of the original pamphlet LAPape et le Congres, from which he read extracts, styling it a more stunning blow to Austrian tyrashy than the victory of Solferito. The fourth resolution commenced Louis Napoleon. The speaker had seen in Franca and Italy the traces of the Emperor's past iniquities, but he gave him credit for presont good. Commenting on the resolution expressive of theate to Great Britain for her cooperation with Napoleon in his best plane, he read significant sentences from the people to manage their own affairs. If the Italian peo-Great Britain for her cooperation with Aupoleon in his best plans, he read significant sentences from the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, which were loudy cheered. A picture in the last Panck, of Louis and Victoria at dinner, where Italy was served up, and the Emperor is saying, "I think, my dear madam, we waited long enough for the other members of the Congress, and had better begin," displayed a beginning which was, in fact, a completion of the feast. [Cheers.] With reference to the seventh resolution,

during the following periods, when the produce was found to be:

Pasture.

To Jone 1.

To June 2.

To June 3.

To June 3.

To June 4.

To June 4.

To June 5.

To June 6.

To June 6.

To June 1.

To June 1.

To June 6.

To June 6.

To June 1.

To June 1.

To June 6.

To June 1.

To

College, rose to second the resolutions.

[At this stage of the proceedings, great confusion was caused by the conduct of a man who gave his name as "Joseph Brech, counselor-at-law," and in sisted on addressing the chair. Efforts were made to put him out; in the struggle, a fight ensued, and, for a time, the room rang with shouts and general tumuls. At length the officers succeeded in getting the man

As soon as order was restored, President Kisa pro ceeded with his speech. He most cordially seconded the resolution. No cause could appeal more distinctly the resolution. No cause could appeal more assured to free men than the cause of Italy. He paid a glowing tribute to the memories and beauty of that land, by whose acts and jurispradence all the world had been enriched. Let us tell her people that our hearts and sympathics, aye, if necessary our arms were with them. [Applause.] Let us say to these Italians, "be united and then you will be free." And had they not shown that the same blood ran in their veins which canobled their fathers? He would second the resolutions, which were then enthusiastically passed. SPEECH OF THE REV. MR. BELLOWS.

The Rev. H. W. Bellows said that others blew the trumpets, he only a very small fife, but it was in honest harmony with the feeling of the meeting. He thought the best way was where all men wanted to say the same thing to select some strong man to say it; and the strong man would come. This whole country had warm and ardent sympathy for Italian independence. We had given our sympathy to Greece, to Hungary, when Kossuth with a tongue like a sword [hisses and applause]—came with a tengue like a sword, dripping from one side boney, and on the other honest blood. Though our expectations had not been realized, we had not had so much to be proud of in ourselves, that we owed not some charity to the difficulties which had perplexed other countries. [Applause]. We would express our heacty hopes for magnarimous and glorious efforts which the Italians were making for their independence. Let us rejoice not because we were Protestants, but because we were freemen, that four Protestant but because we were freemen, that four Protestant churches are opened in Florence. Here Catholic should not be arrayed against Protestant but freemen against slaves. He believed in all religions which were housest and sincere before God. Dr. Bellows discussed the particular points where the Italian boot pinched with much folicity. As to Louis Napoleon be thought much with the Italian Pasquinade, in which an Italian was robbing a French Napoleon to see if it were genuine. But he was glad that there was a life in Italy which had compelled him to be honest. The public opinion of the world was foreing the freedom of Italy.

Speech Of The Rev. Mr. Beecher. The Rev. H. W. BELLOWS said that others blev

The Rev. H. W. Beecher said that this meeting was the tongue of America saying to the world that Liberty was good for all. The curmudgeon who would go into a corner to enjoy liberty alone, deserved to have it taken away from him by a tyrant. He never expected to say much to his friend and co-minister the Pope. [Applause and langhter.] But what he should say was being taken down now, and the Pope would read it. He would say to him that he had be ad advisers. He liked the Pope, but not Antonelli. He would say to the Itahians that we had been brought up in liberty, and we were never so much in love with it as now. Put man where you would there was still the reaching out of the human heart toward liberty. Sickly as the growth of the tuber toward window in a cellar were the apprations of men for liberty when they were hid away in dungeons. Thousands were searching for it, but found it not until God took the top off and let out. Christian, organized, civil liberty was the fruit of the growth, and it came slowly. But it came; say that to the Pope. [Langhter.] A people inspired with the love of liberty felt the deepest sympathy for dawning liberty everywhere. If Italy knew that our sympathies were with her, that would be food and arms and armor to her. He would not speak irreverently of the Pope, but fraternally. The Pope was just as good as he was, if he behaved as well. He praised him for everything he did well, and only blamed him for what he did badly. To send our cheer to Italy we needed no telegraph; nations were hatteries; the throb of sympathy of itself leaped acroes the sens. He was glad to say a kind word for Napoleon; he had whet his knife on him in other times. He now believed that the public sentiment of Europe compelled Napoleon to be on the side of liberty, and he believed that wondon was glad of it. He has tend to say so much in praise of Napoleon while he could. We had our own troubles with our liberty. That soil which would not bear weeds would not bear anything clee. But we had air enough here, and The Rev. H. W. Beecher said that this meeting was tered to say so much in praise of Napoleon white he could. We had our own troubles with our liberty. That soil which would not bear anything else. But we had air enough here, and power of discussion, which would finally secure the triumph of the right. We had burrs sticking to us, but that was necessary in our plowing, and at any rate they were only on the outside. There was not one State in this Union which would not lift itself up and say, All Hail to Italian Liberty! Italy had our thought, our sympathy, our prayer, and—if need be, and God opened the way—that which gave effect to sympathy and thought and prayer. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. Gro. Folson was next called upon, but was suffering from a cold and unable to speak.

Mr. Joseph Hoxis addressed the sudience in his most characteristic style. He spoke, he said for a class of the people distinct from the learned professions, who were so eloquently represented there that evening. He rose to express the sympathy of the masses with the cause of Italian independence. He called upon the sesembly to give three cheers for that glorious caure.

The cheers were given with a will, the andience.

that glorious cance.

The cheers were given with a will, the andience

The cheere were given with a will, the andience rising from their seats.

Prof. C. M. MITCHEL, in a few eloquent words, paid his tribute to the great Italian astronomer, Galileo, at d gave an account of a recent visit to the town from which he made his discoveries. He concluded by a glowing description of the Italians skies and an exhortation to freedom addressed to the Italians.

The President said that there were some here who could not speak, but had sent him a message which he would read. It was from a lady, and in these words: Mr. President—Please to send warm and heartfelt sympathies from the women of America to their sisters and brethren in Italy.

Three cheers were given for Garibaldi, the here of Italian liberty and the sudience dispersed. No more

Italian liberty, and the andience dispersed. No more enthusiastic and beartfelt expression of opinion has

transpired in this city for a long time past.

cause of the fire.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SHIPPERS BEWARE OF BULL's-Exus !- It has been observed that the fires, which have occurred so frequently in vessels laden with cotton, have been confined principally to American ships, in which the convex side lights called bulls' eyes, are a peculiarity. Foreign vessels rarely use these lights, and not a single fire has occurred in them at our cotten perts. The theory based on these facts is that the bulls' eye acts as a burning lens, whenever the sun chances to shine through it, and will ignite any combustible stricle that lies within its focus. An incident which lately occurred at Richmond, Va., seems to support this idea. While the schooner Rosewreath of Boston, Capt. Baker, was lying at that port, smoke was discovered issuing from the mate's state room. On opening the door, the mate's cost, hanging there, was found to be on fire, and extinguished. Some experiments were made, which conclusively proved that a bull's eye, on which the sun was shining, was the

Movements of Ocean Steamers. TO DEPART.
Local
TO DEPART.

Local
New 1 ork Aspinwall
New 1 ork Aspinwall
Boston Liverpool
New 1 ork Southampton
New 1 ork Galway
New 1 ork Galway
New 2 ork Galway
New 2 ork Galway
New 2 ork Galway
New 2 ork Galway
New 3 ork Havre
New 2 ork Havre
New 2 ork Havre
New 2 ork Havre TO ARRIVE. Brunen..... United Kingdom